

Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia davidii*)

- Deciduous shrub with arching branches; up to 15 feet tall
- Showy flower spikes, usually light purple but range from white to pink to dark purple
- Leaves and stems are typically hairy
- Leaves are opposite, lance- to egg-shaped, finely toothed and 4-10 inches long and 1-3 inches wide
- Leaves are usually green or blue-gray on top and whitish on the underside
- Leaf stalks are short and hairy, leaves may be attached directly to the stem
- Flowers bloom mid-summer
- Grows in disturbed areas and along river banks

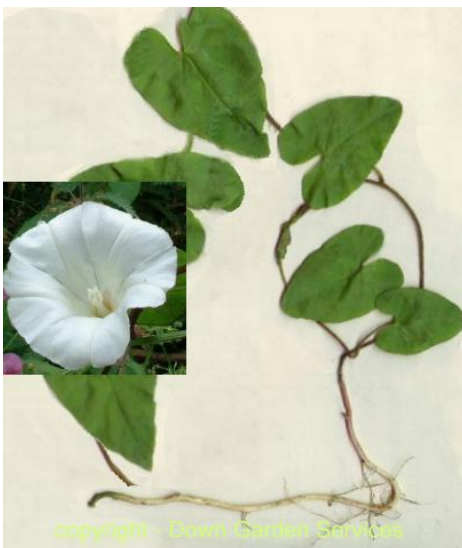


Hedge Bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*)

- Also called morning glory
- Similar to field bindweed but larger in all aspects
- Arrow-shaped leaves, few or no hairs
- Large, trumpet-shaped flowers that are white with large bracts (leaf-like part of plant) right below the flower
- Leaves alternate on stem
- Perennial plant, extensive, spreading roots, whitish and fleshy
- Twines around other plants, fences, etc, using them for support



- Flowers May-September



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Spotted Knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe*)

Class B Noxious Weed

- Short-lived perennial or sometimes biennial with stout taproot
- Upright branched stems, up to 5 feet tall when in flower
- Flower heads are small, oval, with light purple to pinkish flowers
- Bracts (found under the flower head) have black triangular spots
- Medium-green leaves with a silvery-gray cast, often deeply lobed and sparse
- Rosette forms in first year, followed by stocks and flowers in the second
- Flowers continuously from early summer into the fall, as long as moisture and

temperatures permit

- Slight disturbances cause seeds to be expelled
- Seeds viable up to 8 years



Canada Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)

- Perennial 2 to 5 feet tall, branched stems, with extensive creeping horizontal roots
- Leaves are 2 to 7 inches long, narrow, with crinkled, deeply lobed, spiny edges
- Numerous pink to lavender flower heads on the tips of branches
- Flower heads smaller than those found on other thistles
- Single plants can cover large areas with many stems
- Seeds move by wind, water and on animals, clothing, equipment and vehicles; also found in contaminated crop seed and hay
- Most plant spread is by lateral root growth and new shoots from root buds
- Horizontal roots may extend 15 feet and vertical roots 6-15 feet deep



- Flowers June to August or September



Bull Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)

- Branched biennial, 2 to 5 feet tall
- Rosettes form in first year, flowering stem the next
- Sharp spines on leaf edges and stems
- Leaves hairy on both the top and underside and deeply lobed
- Numerous large rose to purple flower heads with spines around the base, up to 2 inches wide

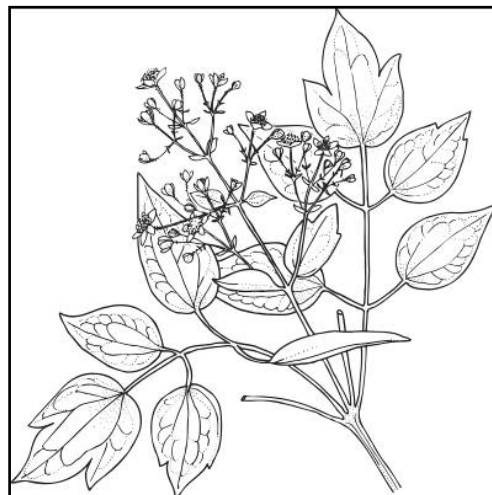
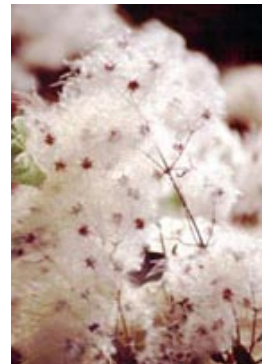


- Flowers clustered at the ends of branches
- Flowers June to September
- Reproduces by seed only, with up to 4,000 seeds per plant produced; buried seeds can remain viable for up to three years
- Has short, fleshy taproot with several primary roots
- Germinates in spring and fall



Old Man's Beard (*Clematis vitalba*)

- Perennial, deciduous vine with climbing, woody stems that can grow up to 100 feet long
- Leaf arrangement is opposite; typically 5 leaflets
- Flowers are white to greenish-white, turning to small hairy seeds with white feathery fuzz (like an old man's beard) attached
- Flowers are visible throughout most of the summer
- Usually in open or partly open woods, not deep shade
- Seeds are dispersed by wind



Poison Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)

(CAUTION: poisonous if ingested, may cause rashes)

- Biennial plant in the parsley family 6 to 8 feet tall
- Stems are hollow, shiny green with purple spotting and extensively branched
- Flowers grow in an open, branched inflorescence composed of many small umbrella-shaped clusters
- Individual flowers are tiny, white and five petaled
- Green leaves are fern-like, finely divided three or four times, and musty-smelling
- Flowers in late spring



- Prefers moist soil, partial shade
- Reproduces only by seed dispersed by: water, mud, wind, animal fur, human clothing, boots, and machinery



Field Bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)

- Deep rooted perennial vine that grows along the ground until it comes in contact with other plants or structures; then climbs aggressively
- Smooth, arrowhead-shaped leaves
- Slender, twining stems that can grow to 6 feet long
- Trumpet-shaped flowers, light pink to white
- Two small leaf bracts about one inch below the flower
- Fleshy pale roots that travel deeply and widely
- Reproduces vegetatively from roots, rhizomes, stem fragments and by seeds that can lie dormant in the soil for up to 20 or more years
- Roots spread widely underground, both vertically and horizontally, forming dense mats
- Flowering is indeterminate, so flowers continue to develop along stems until the first frost



Common Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)

- Deciduous tree 20' to 30' tall
- Branches tend to hang down loosely are densely branched and have a rounded crown
- Leaves are simple and lobed, alternately arranged, dark green on top and pale on bottom
- Small white flowers with five petals, moderately fragrant
- Red berry-like fruits in winter
- Bark is dull brown with vertical orange cracks
- Young stems have sharp thorns
- Flowers in late May or early June



Scotch Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)

- Reaches heights of 6 to 10 feet
- Branches erect and angled with prominent ridges
- Small pea-type yellow flowers along entire stem
- Small, short-lived leaves can be simple but are generally three-parted
- Stems are evergreen, leaves summer deciduous
- Flowers from March to June
- Reproduces primarily by seed; when mature, the seedpods split and eject seeds up to 20 feet away
- Over 10,000 seeds can be produced per plant
- Seeds can remain viable in the soil for 5 to 60 years

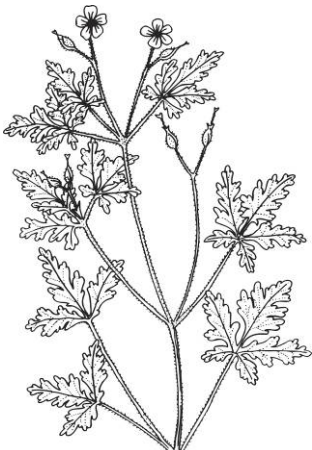


Spurge Laurel (*Daphne laureola*)

- Looks like a small tree, 2 to 4 feet tall,
- Leaves densely whorled near the top of the stem: dark green, shiny, smooth and thick
- Twigs are stout and have a strong odor when cut
- Flowers are small and inconspicuous, light green with orange stamens, in clusters of 2 to 10 at the base of the leaves, and particularly fragrant at night when they attract moths
- Fruits are poisonous, one-seeded, oval, black berries
- Slow-growing, shade-tolerant and long-lived evergreen shrub
- Grows in a large range of conditions, prefers full to partial shade and well-drained soil
- Spread mainly by birds and rodents eating the berries, can also spread vegetatively by root sprouts
- Flowering occurs from late January to late March or early April, followed by berries in early summer
- Usually found growing in isolated clumps, but capable of forming large, dense monotypic stands



Herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*)

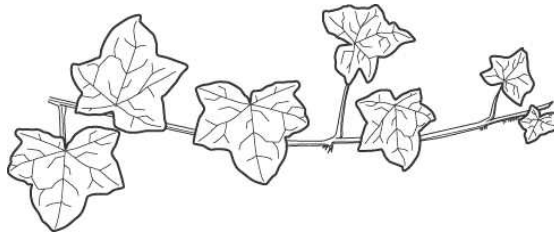


- Young plants low-growing rosettes; mature plants taller, up to 10 inches with branched stems
- Distinct odor when plant is pulled or crushed
- Stems often dark red and covered with white glandular hairs that give plant a slightly sticky or oily feel
- Flowers range in color from bright pink to white
- Deeply dissected green leaves
 - In the fall, foliage turns bright red, especially in sunny areas
- Annual or biennial
- Spreads entirely by seeds which can eject 15 to 20 feet from plant
- Seeds germinate from early spring to late fall and remain viable in the soil for 6 years or more
- Roots are shallow and fibrous
- Flowers from mid-spring to late fall
- Fruits are long, tapering and beak-like



English Ivy (*Hedera helix*)

- Evergreen woody vine, climbing or creeping, sometimes grows as a shrub
- Can grow over 90 feet long with stems over a foot in diameter
- Two forms, mature and juvenile
- Mature: leaves are unlobed to slightly lobed, spirally arranged, produces flowers as it grows vertically



- Juvenile: leaves 3-5 lobed, deeply, light green and alternately arranged, shoots and leaves are hairy, does not flower, juvenile stage lasts about 10 years
- Can grow 9-10 months out of the year
- Roots form on immature plants to help the ivy climb by adhering to surfaces, they do not penetrate the surface
- Juvenile stage spreads vegetatively, stem



fragments in contact with the soil regenerate growth

- Flowers in the fall, berries appear in early spring

Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)

Class A Noxious Weed

(CAUTION: Sap can cause blistering of the skin and dark scars)

- Stands tall, 8 to 15 feet tall, topped with numerous large, umbrella-shaped white flower clusters
- Hollow, ridged stems 2 to 4 inches in diameter with dark reddish-purple blotches
- Large compound leaves that are deeply incised, 3 to 5 feet wide
- Hairs on the underside of the leaf are stiff, dense and stubby
- Seeds are in 3/8 inch, elliptic dry fruits with wings and swollen brown resin canals



- Generally this plant is a perennial, flowering in the 2nd or 3rd year or later and sometimes dying after flowering
- Winged seeds spread by water, soil movement or by animals; can remain viable in the soil for over 10 years
- Flowers mid-May to July, seeds start forming in July

Orange Hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*)

Yellow Hawkweed (*Hieracium caespitosum*)

Class B Noxious Weed



- Yellow or orange flower heads
- Grow to approximately 12 inches tall
- All parts of the plant contains a milky juice
- Produces dandelion-like fuzzy seedheads
- Leaves usually persist through flowering
- Have stolons (runners) allowing for aggressive vegetative reproduction



- Non-native herbaceous perennial
- Spreads by seeds and vegetatively through stolons
- Flowers in late spring to mid-summer
- Has fibrous root system; does well in lawns

Common St. Johnswort (*Hypericum perforatum*)

- Erect, opposite-leaved plant 2-4 feet tall
- Grow from tap root with one or several stems
- Stems are reddish, smooth, somewhat two-edged, woody at the base, and branching out toward the top of the plant
- Narrow, lance shaped leaves are about one inch long, stalkless with pointed tips



- Leaves are spotted with tiny translucent dots
- Flowers have five yellow petals and many yellow stamens
- Flowers appear in a flat topped cluster at branch ends
- Perennial herb
- Flowers from May to late September
- Spreads both by underground and above-ground creeping stems, and by seed
- Each plant may include several well spaced crowns, each with lateral roots
- Lateral root buds are capable of producing new crowns
- Usually found in poor, dry, sandy soil



English Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)

- Large, dense, slow-growing, shrub or tree, 15 to 50 feet tall and up to 15+ feet wide
- Leaves are thick, glossy, dark green and wavy, 1-3 inches long, alternate and simple
- Leaves usually have sharp, stout spines along edges



although may be smooth on older branches

- Flowers are small, whitish, inconspicuous, sweetly scented
- Bunches of red, yellow or orange berries, poisonous to people but not to birds, borne on female trees in winter
- Evergreen
- Grows in shade or sun in well drained soil
- English holly is pollinated by bees so female trees must grow within bee range (100 feet or so) of a male to be pollinated
- Holly berries are dispersed by birds
- Also spreads by suckering and layering



Policemen's Helmet (*Impatiens glandulifera*)

Class B Noxious Weed

- Grows from 3 to 8 feet tall
- Hollow, upright stems with purple or reddish tinge
- Irregular five-parted flowers resemble an English policeman's helmet
- Flower colors range from white to pink to purple
- Large oblong or egg-shaped leaves with serrated edges; can be opposite or whorled in groups of 3



- Annual flowering weed
- Flowers from mid-June through October
- Reproduces by seeds; each plant produces capsules that explode upon the slightest touch
- Seeds remain viable for up to 18 months; they float and germinate in water, allowing the plant to move down waterways into new areas



Yellow Flag Iris (*Iris pseudacorus*)

- Flowers unmistakable: showy and yellow, resembles a common garden iris; when not flowering it may be confused with cattail
- Several flowers occur on each stem, along with one or two leafy bracts
- Stout rhizomes and long, spreading roots
- Leaves are mostly basal, are folded and clasp the stem at the base in a fan-like fashion
- Perennial, and will remain green during winter where the weather is mild
- Flowers occur in late spring or early summer
- Grows on the edge of water and in wetlands
- Spreads by rhizomes and seeds



Yellow Archangel (*Lamium galeobdolon*)



- Fast-growing ground cover that may be either trailing or upright depending on conditions
- Leaves are typically variegated with silvery-grey markings and are oval-shaped and toothed
- Flowers are small, yellow and tubular; they grow in pairs of clusters close to stems between leaves
- Oils in leaves have a distinct odor
- Perennial



- Flowers between April and June
- Reproduces vegetatively from nodes on stems as well as stem fragments; also spreads by seed
- Grows in dense patches and tends to be vine-like, growing up and over other plants, or more upright when growing in full sun
- Will grow back more densely after being cut



Oxeye Daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*)



- Grows 1 to 3 feet tall
- Stems arise from upturned rhizomes or buds on root crown, range from hairless to slightly hairy
- Leaves are alternate, lack stalks and are lance shaped
- Flowers are daisy-like, yellow centers with 20-30 white petals
- From 1-40 flower stalks on a single plant
- Perennial herb
- Shallow, branched rhizomes and adventitious roots
- Seedlings establish in autumn, flowers June to August
- Spreads vegetatively and by seed, through wind, or in dung and crop seeds



Dalmatian Toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*)

Class B Noxious Weed

- Grows up to 5 feet tall
- Leaves are light green, dense, alternate, and heart-shaped; upper leaves are broad-based
- Snapdragon-type flowers are bright yellow tinged with orange and are 1 to 1.5 inches long
- Vertical roots are large, rough, somewhat branching, and may extend down 6 feet or more
- Long slender lateral roots branch from the vertical roots and may extend 10 feet or more, remaining close to the soil surface
- Short-lived perennial
- Spreads by seed and lateral roots
- Buds that develop on the lateral roots produce new shoots



Garden Loosestrife (*Lysimachia vulgaris*)

Class B Noxious Weed

- Showy, bright yellow flowers grow in clusters near the top of the plant
- Softly hairy leaves and stems on erect plants growing 3 to 6 feet tall
- Leaves are lance or egg-shaped and usually 3 in a whorl (sometimes 2 or 4)
- Flowers have 5 petals that are joined at the base
- The base of the flowers is ringed by green sepals that have distinct orange-brown edges
- Seeds found in dry, egg-shaped capsules
- Upright perennial with roots forming on creeping stems that are partly or entirely underground (rhizomes)



- Rhizomes can be up to 15 feet long
- Reproduces by seed and by vegetative growth
- Thrives in wet sites with full sun but also shade-tolerant and able to grow in sites that dry out in the summer
- Flowers July to August



Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)

Class B Noxious Weed

- Tall, showy, magenta flower spikes
- Flowers small and numerous with 5-7 petals
- Develops woody tap root, fibrous root and rhizomes
- Forms substantial root wads with many stems
- Stiff, four-sided stems, often growing 6 to 10 feet tall
- Leaves simple, smooth edged and opposite or whorled
- Usually associated with moist or marshy areas
- Rhizomatous perennial; reproduces by seed, roots and vegetative growth
- Forms up to 2.5 million, pepper-size seeds per plant
- Seed banks build unnoticed for years, then under the right conditions a widespread infestation may suddenly emerge
- Seeds float on water and stick to animals
- Mature stands of purple loosestrife can live up to 20 years
- Flowers July to September



Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*)

- Tall wetland grass that grows 3 to 6 feet tall
- Sturdy hollow stems up to ½ inch wide, with reddish coloring near the top
- Leaf blades are flat, hairless, wide, and come off the stem at a 45 degree angle



- Flower spikes are large and compact on stems high above the leaves
- Perennial grass
- Flowers in June and July
- Spreads by rhizomes, fragments and seeds
- Grows in marshy, wet areas
- Forms dense, single-species stands
- Dense rhizomatous mats exclude other roots and make removal highly difficult
- Stems fall and form mounds by the end of summer



Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*)

- Large grass or reed with creeping rhizomes
- Woody hollow culms (stems) can grow to 12 feet tall about the thickness of a finger
- Leaves are lance shaped and 8-16 inches long, .5-1.5 inches wide
- Sheath of leaf blade is smooth and without hairs
- Flowers grow in clusters and are tawny or purplish in color
- Perennial grass
- Flowers July through October, seed November to January
- Reproduces vegetatively through extensive network of rhizomes or by seed
- Prefers moist soils



Japanese Knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*)
Bohemian Knotweed (*Polygonum bohemicum*)
Giant Knotweed (*Polygonum sachalinense*)



- Grow into large, dense thickets
- 4 to 12 feet tall
- Bamboo-like reddish-brown canes
- Stout, hollow stems with thin, papery sheaths at the swollen nodes
- Flowers are small, creamy white and grow in showy plume-like branched clusters
- Leaves predominately heart or broadly triangular shaped; giant knotweed

leaves often exceed 12 inches across, twice the size of Japanese knotweed leaves, and bohemian knotweed leaves are intermediate between giant and Japanese.

- Robust herbaceous perennial
- Invades moist soils, but can also grow in dry areas
- Spreads mostly vegetatively from rhizomes and roots
- Rhizomes can be 30 feet long or more
- Flowers in late July
- Plants die back at end of growing season but dead canes persist over the winter



Sulfur Cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta*)

Class B Noxious Weed

- Stout, hairy, leafy, unbranched stems, reaching up to 3 feet tall
- Light yellow flowers with 5 heart-shaped petals surrounding a darker yellow center
- Leaves palmately lobed with 5 to 7 long leaflets uniformly toothed along the edges
- Perennial from a woody crown



- Flowers from early June through July
- Reproduces primarily by seed but can spread by roots if moved by mechanical equipment
- Deep taproot surrounded by shallow, spreading side roots that regenerate annually
- Seeds can remain viable in the soil 4 or more years
- Individual plants can live up to 20 years



English Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)

- Dense, bushy and wide spreading evergreen shrub/small tree
- Up to 30 ft tall, with larger spread, usually much smaller
- Leaves are shiny, oblong (3-6 inches), dark green on top and pale underneath
- Flowers are a creamy white, fragrant, cup shaped with five petals, ½ inch across
- Fruits are cherry-like and ripen to a dark purple
- Reddish brown smooth bark
- Evergreen tree or shrub
- Spreads by cuttings or seeds
- Flowers in the spring



Creeping Buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*)

- Flowers yellow, regular, showy, usually five petals but can have up to 10
- Leaves are 3- or 5-parted, deeply cut
- Stems are hairy
- Creeping roots
- Flowers from May to August
- Generally grow in open or disturbed areas
- Perennial herb, low ground cover
- Spread by seeds and stems that root at lower nodes



Himalayan Blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) Evergreen Blackberry (*Rubus laciniatus*)

- Robust, thicket forming shrub, mostly evergreen
- Himalayan blackberry leaves palmately compound with large, rounded, toothed leaflets usually in groups of 5 on main stems, 3 on new or trailing stems
- Evergreen blackberry (also known as cut-leaf blackberry) has deeply incised leaflets
- Stout, ridged, arching canes with large stiff thorns
- Up to 15 feet tall; canes to 40 feet long
- Small, white to pinkish flowers with five petals
- Large, black berries (edible and tasty!)
- Canes root at the tips, creating daughter plants
- Main plants have large, deep, woody root balls that sprout at nodes
- Can be distinguished from the native trailing blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*) by its tall, arching reddish-brown canes that have edges (not round) and larger fruits and flowers
- Plants begin flowering in spring with fruit ripening in midsummer to early August



Tansy Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*)



- Young plants have basal rosette of ruffled leaves
- Mature plants produce leafy flowering stalks, generally 2 to 4 feet tall
- Flowers are daisy-like with yellow ray petals and yellow center
- Leaves are dark green on top, whitish-green underneath, with deeply cut, blunt-toothed lobes with a ragged, ruffled appearance
- Often confused with common tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*), which has button-like flowers with no ray petals and flattened, fern-like leaves
- Generally biennial, with flowers in the second year
- Up to 150,000 seeds per plant; seeds spread by wind or mowing
- Seeds remain viable in the soil for over 10 years

- Flowers June to October, forming seeds in August



Bittersweet Nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*)

- Lower stems woody, upper herbaceous branches die back each year
- Star-shaped flowers, purple, backward-pointing petals and stamens fused in a prominent yellow cone, grow in clusters along branches on short stalks extending out from the stems
- Berries round or egg-shaped and bright red when ripe with numerous yellow, flattened seeds; unripe berries are green
- Leaves are dark-green to purplish with one or two small ear-like lobes near the base
- Leaf blades are 1 to 4 inches long
- Crushed leaves and bark have an unpleasant smell
- Flowers from mid-May to September



- Each berry contains about 30 seeds
- Spreads to new locations by birds eating the ripe berries and by fragments of stem and root moving in soil or water
- Main root grows horizontally just below the surface and suckers frequently, prostrate stems root at nodes
- Branches grow and die back 3 to 6

feet or more each year

- Grows up and over vegetation or structures like fences and buildings
- Can climb onto small trees, shrubs and fences up to 30+ feet or remains low-growing



Common Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)

Non-designated Noxious Weed

- Often confused with tansy ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*) due to its highly visible yellow flowers that bloom at the same time
- 2 to 6 foot tall purplish stems topped with dense clusters of bright yellow flowers
- Each flower head has 20-200 button-like disk flowers that do not have ray petals.
- Alternate leaves are deeply toothed and appear fern-like when emerging in the spring
- Aromatic perennial



- Fibrous root system produces rhizomes
- Reproduces by seed and rhizomes, often forming dense vegetative colonies
- Plants can flower from July to September
- Seeds can be transported by birds and animals, in hay and on equipment and vehicles, in ballast water and small distances by wind

Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*)

Class B Noxious Weed

- Grows up to 15 feet tall and 30 feet wide
- Showy, fragrant yellow pea-shaped flowers form in clusters at the ends of branches
- Branches are covered with spine-like leaves, 1/2 to 2 inches long



- Dense, spiny evergreen shrub
- Flowers primarily from late February through April, but may have flowers throughout the year
- Reproduces primarily by seed; when mature, the seedpods split and eject seeds several feet away
- One mature plant can produce up to 18,000 seeds
- Seeds can remain viable in the soil for 25 to 40 years
- Plants grow outward, forming a central area of dry, dead vegetation

